

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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In this issue

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATION * *

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

By Otis E. Mulliken * * * * * * * * * * *



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Information, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

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DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
9-18-44

International Peace and Security Organization

STATEMENT BY THE HEADS OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND SOVIET DELEGATIONS

[Released to the press by the State Department
on the Washington Conversations August 29]

After a week of discussion the three heads of delegations are happy to announce that there is general agreement among them to recommend that the proposed international organization for peace and security should provide for:

1. An assembly composed of representatives of all peace-loving nations based on the principle of sovereign equality.

2. A council composed of a smaller number of members in which the principal states will be joined by a number of other states to be elected periodically.

3. Effective means for the peaceful settlement of disputes, including an international court of justice for the adjudication of justiciable ques-

tions, and also the application of such other means as may be necessary for maintenance of peace and security.

The delegations are continuing to discuss the structure and jurisdiction of the various organs and methods of procedure. These topics require a great deal of consideration, and a number of proposals are now being submitted to examination. Different proposals from the different countries do not necessarily indicate disagreement or conflicting points of view but stem from varied approaches to the common objective. After our work has advanced to a stage at which our fully considered recommendations have been presented, our respective Governments will decide the appropriate moment for publication.

STATEMENT BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press August 29]

There has been some misunderstanding about the reasons for reticence in regard to our joint discussions at Dumbarton Oaks concerning an international organization to prevent war and secure peace.

The preliminary discussions which are now taking place there are exploratory and designed to reach a common understanding. Embarrassment would ensue to the conferring Governments if piecemeal reports of expressions of views advanced from day to day were construed as representing unalterable positions or as having a binding effect. I am sure that anyone who gives the subject careful consideration will understand this.

It has always been recognized, throughout the whole history of the United States, that an expression of opinions in confidence is an indispensable prerequisite to successful procedure in the

preliminary work involved in reaching agreements.

From the time of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 right down to the present, private discussions have always preceded public announcements.

In our national political conventions the committees hold public hearings but they go into executive sessions to draft the platforms of the parties.

In the halls of the Congress matters are referred to committees which hold public hearings and obtain the views of various elements, but the committees then go into executive session and draft documents which are submitted to the appropriate houses of Congress. Such is the practice of the Foreign Relations Committee, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of the Appropriations Committees, of the Ways and Means Committee, and of all the committees of each house of Congress.

The object of this procedure is to obtain a calm exchange of views as a contributing factor

¹Made at the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, Aug. 29, 1944. Mr. Stettinius is chairman of the American delegation.

to eventual agreement expressive of the ideas upon which those responsible have been able to formulate a concurrence.

The conversations at Dumbarton Oaks are no different in this respect from any other conference except that in this instance it is a matter of international as well as of domestic concern.

The representatives of the other agencies of our Government invested by the Constitution with authority over these matters have been and are being consulted and kept thoroughly informed of developments.

It has been agreed that the heads of the three delegations will join in issuing statements which will carry information about the progress of the discussions. These statements will necessarily be general in form. To go beyond this and describe the discussions in detail would be not only discourteous but improper in view of the fact that the representatives of other governments represented at the Conference must enjoy the opportunity to consult their own governments before "meetings of minds" can be arrived at.

It needs to be kept in mind that there remain to be held the impending conversations with the Chinese. It should be obvious that, toward giving full consideration to all suggestions which may be advanced by the several Governments engaged at this stage in the formulating of common proposals, the participants in the present conversations should continue to maintain open minds as regards a common progress until opportunity has developed to discuss with the Chinese delegation the approach of their Government to the subject and to bring the views of all the delegations into a common alignment.

Before any binding commitments are made there will be full opportunity for public discussion. As Secretary of State Cordell Hull said so well at the opening of the conversations:

"It is the intention of the Government of the United States that after similar consultations with the Government of China the conclusions reached will be communicated to the governments of all the United Nations and of other peace-loving nations.

"It is our further thought that as soon as practicable these conclusions will be made available to the peoples of our countries and of all countries for public study and debate."

MEETINGS

[Released to the press by the State Department on the Washington Conversations August 28]

August 28 was devoted to a meeting of the Steering Committee.

On August 29, at 10:30 a.m., the chairmen of the three groups received the press at Dumbarton Oaks.

A Common Policy For Peace and Security

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 29]

A correspondent requested the Secretary of State to elaborate upon the joint statement which the Secretary and Mr. Dulles issued on August 25.¹ In reply Secretary Hull said:

"My discussions with Mr. Dulles last week were confined to the single question of a common policy to the effect that the problem of the establishment of an international peace and security organization must be kept out of politics. Each of us in the joint statement of August 25 supports this position. I consider that this is a real gain in the movement for a post-war peace and security organization."

W. W. Kintner Returns From China

[Released to the press August 29]

Mr. W. W. Kintner of Canton, Ohio, has just returned from China, where he served during the past year with the Chinese Government as a machine-shop specialist under the cultural-relations program of the Department of State.

Mr. Kintner's major work in China was connected with the four plants of the National Resources Commission: the Central Machine Works, the largest of the four; the Chemical Metallurgical Works; the Ipin Machine Works; and the Kansu Machine Works.

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 27, 1944, p. 206.

Relief Supplies for Allied Nationals Interned in the Far East

[Released to the press September 1]

On June 6, 1944, by press release 214, the Department of State announced that a communication had been received from the Japanese Government, through Swiss Government channels, in regard to the onward movement by a Japanese ship of relief supplies which were forwarded to Vladivostok last fall and subsequent shipments of relief supplies via Soviet territory intended for American and other Allied nationals interned in the Far East.¹ As stated in that announcement, it was necessary to consult the Soviet Government in the matter. That Government kindly expressed its willingness to cooperate, naming a Soviet Pacific port adjacent to Vladivostok where the relief supplies already on Soviet territory might be picked up by a Japanese ship and naming an alternative port where subsequent shipments might be transshipped. The Soviet Government suggested also the possibility of forwarding subsequent shipments by an overland rail route to Japan.

Upon being informed of the foregoing proposal the Japanese Government indicated its general willingness to send a ship to the port adjacent to Vladivostok named by the Soviet Government, but the Japanese Government's response imposed certain additional conditions which had to be met before it would be willing to dispatch a ship for this purpose. Certain of those conditions were of concern to the Soviet Government, and accordingly the Japanese Government's response was promptly forwarded to the Soviet Government for its urgent consideration. In reply the Soviet Government stated that it had communicated directly to the Japanese Government the former's willingness generally to meet the additional conditions, and the Government of the United States has informed the Japanese Government through the Swiss Government of its willingness to meet those conditions laid down by the Japanese Government to which the sole assent of the United States was required.

As the matter now stands, the Soviet Government has granted permission for a Japanese ship to enter a Soviet port to take on the supplies now

on Soviet territory awaiting distribution to American and other Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees held by Japan. The Japanese ship will be accorded safe-conduct by the Soviet Government within Soviet waters and by the Allied military authorities outside those waters. The United States Government has agreed to pay all costs connected with the transportation of these supplies to Japan and has confirmed to the Japanese Government the willingness of the United States fully to reciprocate in regard to the transportation and distribution of relief supplies sent by Japan for Japanese nationals in United States custody.

As regards subsequent shipments of relief supplies, the Soviet Government has again suggested to the Japanese Government that shipments be sent overland to Japan if the Japanese Government continues to refuse to utilize the port named by the Soviet Government for this purpose. The United States Government for its part has urged the Japanese Government to use this means by which we can make regular and continuous shipments of supplemental foodstuffs, medicines, and clothing for American and other Allied nationals in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories. It is hoped that as a result of these developments supplies that have been so long awaiting onward shipment from Soviet territory will soon reach those for whom they are intended.

German Atrocities in Poland

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 30]

The Polish Government has communicated to this Government details of the unprecedented brutality with which the Germans are acting against the unarmed and helpless civilian population of Warsaw. This communication states that without regard for age or sex, tens of thousands of innocent men, women, and children are being herded into concentration camps where, under appalling conditions of want, they are being tortured and left to die.

We have repeatedly warned the Germans of the certain consequences of inhuman acts of this character. Those guilty of the present outrages against the civilian population of Warsaw will not escape the justice they deserve.

¹ BULLETIN of June 10, 1944, p. 536.

The Twenty-Sixth International Labor Conference

By OTIS E. MULLIKEN¹

The International Labor Organization held its twenty-sixth Conference in Philadelphia from April 20 to May 12, 1944. Enough time has now elapsed to attempt a descriptive appraisal of the accomplishments of the Conference, as the issues have settled into their proper perspective and the concrete achievements in the form of recommendations and resolutions are now enrolled on the official records of the Conference.

The Conference was attended by delegates from 41 member countries² and by official observers from Iceland, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. Twenty-five countries sent complete delegations: two government delegates, one worker, and one employer delegate. Eleven countries sent only government delegates, and two delegations included a worker delegate but no employer delegate. There were 360 members of delegations, including 131 government advisers, 54 workers' advisers, and 43 employers' advisers.

The Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, headed the United States Government delegation. Congresswoman Margaret Chase Smith was one

A Conference that set forth a platform of human rights and laid the groundwork of the I.L.O. in the social and economic reconstruction of the post-war world.

of the Government advisers. Mr. Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, represented workers, and Mr. Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the employers.

Considering the scope of the agenda,³ the seriousness of the problems involved, and the relatively limited time at the disposal of the delegates, the volume and the quality of work accomplished were impressive. At the same time the Conference displayed measured judgment in not attempting to cope with some of the more complex and controversial matters suggested by the agenda, which in most instances after debate were referred to the Governing Body for further examination and action.

The Conference adopted unanimously a new declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the I.L.O.; it also adopted 7 recommendations and passed 23 resolutions. These actions arose under the five items on the agenda which have been described in an earlier article.⁴ It is obviously not possible to describe adequately all of these actions in a single article. Attention will consequently be focused on those phases of the Conference activities which are of international rather than of domestic interest: the action taken with reference to the future policy, program, and status of the I.L.O. (item I on the agenda); and recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy (item II on the agenda). Only passing reference will be made to the action taken on items III, IV, and V: employment, social security, and social policy in dependent territories. A few observations will be offered on the position taken by the United States delegation to the Conference and on what appears to be the official attitude of this Government toward the I.L.O.

¹ Mr. Mulliken, Chief of the Division of Labor Relations, Office of Economic Affairs, Department of State, was an adviser to the American delegation at the Conference. For other articles by Mr. Mulliken see BULLETIN of Mar. 18, 1944, p. 257, and Apr. 8, 1944, p. 316.

² The member countries cited include the following nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

³ BULLETIN of Apr. 8, 1944, p. 316.

⁴ Ibid.

Future Policy, Program, and Status of the I.L.O.

The Conference adopted unanimously a new declaration of aims and purposes which modernized the statement formulated in 1919.¹ The Office had suggested a new declaration which, after being referred to a drafting committee, was with very few changes accepted by the Conference. The original draft was quoted in full in an earlier article, and, since the drafting changes made were not significant, the comments in that article remain relevant. The new declaration, variously known as the "Philadelphia Charter" or the "Declaration of Philadelphia", stands as the platform of principles, aims, and responsibilities of the I.L.O. in the post-war world and as such merits examination by everyone interested in international social progress. As President Roosevelt stated in addressing the Conference delegates at the White House:

"You have affirmed the right of all human beings to material well-being and spiritual development under conditions of freedom and dignity and under conditions of economic security and opportunity. The attainment of those conditions must constitute a central aim of national and international policy . . . Your Declaration sums up the aspirations of an epoch which has known two world wars. I confidently believe that future generations will look back upon it as a landmark in world thinking. I am glad to have this opportunity of endorsing its specific terms on behalf of the United States."²

Both item I and item II of the agenda raised serious problems for the Conference. Item I posed the questions of changes in the procedures of the I.L.O., problems of financing the Organization, and the relations of the I.L.O. to other international organizations. Item II raised the whole question of the appropriateness of making recommendations to the United Nations on present and post-war social policy and of what those recommendations might be. The Conference decided that it would consider these matters in plenary sessions rather than refer them directly to committees. It was only after three days of discussion in plenary session that they were referred to a committee.

With regard to constitutional questions, the Conference, although recognizing the importance of some of the problems involved and the need for

prompt action, nevertheless concluded that in view of the uncertainties then attending plans for general international organization, it could not take definitive action. Consequently it adopted a resolution referring some of the more important problems to the Governing Body.

The Conference in that resolution requested the Governing Body to appoint a committee to consider the future constitutional development of the Organization and to consider particularly the following matters:

1. The relationship of the Organization to other international bodies.
2. The constitutional practice of the Organization and its clarification and codification.
3. The status, immunities, and other facilities to be accorded to the Organization by governments as necessary to the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Organization.
4. The methods of financing the Organization.

The Governing Body is requested to bring to the attention of the next Conference such matters relating to those subjects as appear to require action by the Conference.

The Conference requested the Governing Body also to appoint representatives with power to negotiate, if necessary, prior to the next general session of the Conference, with international authorities on behalf of the Organization concerning any constitutional questions which at any time may require action including the matters listed above.

In its meeting immediately after the Conference the Governing Body appointed a negotiating committee of nine members, who with nine other members comprise the committee to consider the constitutional questions. The Government, employer, and worker representatives of the United States on the Governing Body were made members of those committees.

The resolution also provided that the Governing Body should take appropriate steps to assure close collaboration and full exchange of information between the I.L.O. and any other public international organizations which now exist or may be established for the promotion of economic and

¹ BULLETIN of May 20, 1944, p. 482, and June 3, 1944, p. 514.

² BULLETIN of May 20, 1944, p. 481.

social well-being. In furtherance of that objective it may instruct the Director to arrange with such organizations on conditions mutually agreeable for the exchange of information, views, reports, studies, and other documents regarding policies and measures of mutual interest and concern at appropriate stages in their formulation and execution; for the exchange of representatives without vote at meetings convened by the I.L.O. and such other organizations; and for the creation of such joint committees as may facilitate their effective cooperation.

The Conference faced realistically the situation existing at the time it convened. Although it took no conclusive action on these problems, it laid the groundwork for the development of full cooperative relations with other international organizations.

The following statement was made by Walter Nash, President of the Twenty-sixth Session of the I.L.O. Conference:

"Let us not deceive ourselves as to the difficulties which lie ahead. Serious men and women will see these difficulties, will determine to overcome them, will devote to this task all the goodwill, the energy, the skill, imagination and inventive genius at their command.

"There will be times when the problems seem insoluble, when the difficulties are such that it seems as though we won't be able to overcome them. There were times during this Conference when the prospects of reaching general agreement on the road that should be followed seemed most remote. Yet, there is scarcely a major issue that has been discussed in committees, in plenary session, in group meetings, on which we have not in due course reached an accepted basis of agreement. Differences there may have been as to procedure, but as to basic principles, I know of no issue on which this Conference has found itself impossibly divided."¹

¹ International Labour Conference (26th sess., Philadelphia), *Provisional Record*, No. 36, May 12, 1944, p. 276.

Two other tasks which had been suggested to the Conference in connection with the future policy and program of the I.L.O. consisted of developing machinery to deal with the problems related to a given industry and providing for further regionalization of the Office and the Organization. The Conference requested the Governing Body to take effective steps as promptly as possible to deal with problems common to a region or to a particular industry and to report to the next Conference the steps taken and plans made. In a separate resolution the Conference expressed the view that the Office should set up industrial sections and that the Governing Body should elaborate regulations governing the activities of industrial committees.

Two further resolutions were adopted relating to regional activity: The first recommended that an Asiatic regional conference be held at as early a date as possible and that the question of the organization of social security be included on the agenda of the conference; the second invited the Governing Body to examine the possibility of convening at an early date a regional conference of the countries of the Near and Middle East to consider specific problems of that region. The Acting Director, in his reply to the discussion on his report, stated that a regional I.L.O. conference in Europe might be necessary and that whenever resources and transport facilities made it possible a third regional conference of the American countries would be held.

Recommendations to the United Nations

As has already been indicated, there was considerable discussion of the action to be taken under this item of the agenda. The absence of the Soviet Union from the Conference and the presence of some neutral countries created certain problems. The Conference finally adopted two principal resolutions under this item of the agenda.

The first was a resolution concerning social provisions in the peace settlement. It contained a draft of principles which the Conference believed was appropriate for inclusion in a general or special treaty or agreement between nations desirous of giving early effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and article VII of the mutual-aid agreement. Since this resolution, adopted unanimously by representatives of gov-

ernments, workers, and employers, may be taken as a well-considered view of the social provisions which might be incorporated in peace settlements it will be described in some detail.

After reaffirming the declaration of aims and purposes of the I. L. O. adopted at Philadelphia, it next declared that each government recognizes its duty to maintain a high level of employment and that accordingly all arrangements for international economic cooperation should be framed and administered to serve the objectives of that declaration. Those arrangements should be directed to the expansion of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, and to the liberation of economic activity from unreasonable restrictions. Particular attention should be given to measures for promoting the reconstruction of economic life in countries whose economic and social life has been disrupted as the result of Axis aggression.

Certain matters of international concern which should be among the social objectives of international as well as national policy are listed. These include the opportunity for useful and regular employment to all persons who want to work at fair wages or return, and under reasonable conditions, with provision for protection of health against injury in all occupations; the raising of standards of living to provide adequate nutrition, housing, medical care, and education; the establishment of minimum standards of employment; the provision of child welfare; the provision of a regular flow of income to all those whose employment is interrupted by sickness or injury, by old age, or by lack of employment opportunity; the effective recognition of the right of freedom of association and of collective bargaining; and the provision of facilities for training and transfer of labor.

With respect to those matters the governments would, through appropriate international agencies, develop standards and statistical measures and maintain and exchange information among themselves, with the I.L.O., and with other international bodies. In addition, the I.L.O. would collect and exchange with governments statistical and other information on employment, wages, conditions of work, standards of living, and other related matters.

Finally under this proposed provision of a peace settlement, the governments would undertake to report to the I.L.O. on the status of legislation

The 1944 session of the International Labor Conference was the third Conference of the I.L.O. to meet in the United States. The first was in 1919; the second, in 1941. The 1941 Conference laid much of the groundwork for the twenty-sixth session described in this article. The continuity of the International Labor Conference explains much of the effectiveness of the 1944 session.

and administration on subjects covered by draft international conventions and recommendations.

The Conference also recommended that the United Nations should undertake to apply to any dependent territories for which responsibility is assumed the principle that all policies shall be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the peoples of such territories and to the promotion of the desire on their part for social progress and to apply the provisions of certain conventions adopted by the I.L.O. In addition it recommended that the governments should report periodically to the Office, indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the Social Policy (Dependent Territories) Recommendation adopted by the 1944 Conference. The Office should be asked to appoint a representative on any committee entrusted with the task of watching over the application of the principle of international accountability.

The Conference also recommended that in any negotiations regarding the organization, control, and operation of merchant shipping and the making of international arrangements for the disposal of merchant shipping, the United Nations should consult with the competent bodies of the I.L.O. in regard to the possibility of including stipulations concerning standards of crew accommodations and other appropriate standards. Similarly, in making international arrangements concerning transport by air, land, and inland waterways, the United Nations should consider the problem of working and living conditions of persons employed and should consult the I.L.O. on those problems.

The Conference, in the belief that advantage should be taken of the exceptional opportunity of the peace negotiations to secure an advance in the acceptance of binding obligations respecting

conditions of labor, recommended that the United Nations should wherever appropriate include provisions for labor standards and that the Governing Body should appoint a consultative committee on labor provisions in the peace settlement.

Two sections of the resolution refer specifically to conferences on employment problems. It is recommended that the Governing Body, when in its opinion there is danger of a substantial fall in employment levels, should call a special conference of the I.L.O. for the purpose of recommending appropriate national or international remedial measures. In addition, the Conference recommended that a conference of governments be called at an early date in association with the Governing Body to consider an international agreement on domestic policies of employment and unemployment.

In the second resolution the Conference expressed its views on the economic policies necessary for the attainment of the social objectives which the I.L.O. advocates. The resolution was divided into two parts: international policy and national policy. In the first part, the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was welcomed, and the continuation of international arrangements for the control of essential commodities for such period as serious shortages exist was urged. The establishment of a permanent international organization on food and agriculture was recommended, as was the establishment of international machinery for maintaining exchange stability, for promoting the international movement of capital, and for coordinating commercial policy. In the second part, recommendations are made with respect to economic reconversion, reconstruction, and expansion.

Employment, Social Security, and Social Policy in Dependent Territories

Under the agenda items referring to these subjects the Conference took the formal action of adopting seven recommendations. The member governments are required by the constitution of the I.L.O. (art. 19, sec. 5) to bring the recommendation before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action. Since these recommendations are concerned with somewhat technical specialized problems, only their titles and a brief description will be given here.

No. 67. INCOME SECURITY RECOMMENDATION, 1944

The purpose of this recommendation is to suggest the guiding principles which the I. L. O. believes should underlie national systems of social insurance and social assistance.

No. 68. SOCIAL SECURITY (ARMED FORCES) RECOMMENDATION, 1944

This recommendation suggests the various forms of assistance which should be made available to persons discharged from the armed forces and assimilated services and presents some of the principles which should guide that assistance. The suggested forms of assistance are mustering-out grants to persons discharged from the armed forces, unemployment insurance and assistance, pensions in case of invalidity, old age, or death, as well as sickness, and maternity and medical benefits.

No. 69. MEDICAL CARE RECOMMENDATION, 1944

This recommendation provides a comprehensive and systematic outline of those general principles of medical care which the Conference wished to recommend for adoption by the governments.

No. 70. SOCIAL POLICY IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES RECOMMENDATION, 1944

This recommendation is designed to promote the economic advancement and social progress of the peoples of dependent territories by stating the fundamental principles which should characterize social policy in such territories.

No. 71. EMPLOYMENT (TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE) RECOMMENDATION, 1944

The purpose of this recommendation is to promote full employment by outlining the measures for effective employment organization. Those include the collection of adequate information by governments, development of national programs of industrial demobilization and reconversion in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, the widest possible use of employment-service facilities by employers and workers, provision of public vocational-guidance facilities, formulation by governments of a positive policy in regard to the location of industry and a diversification of economic activity, provision of training, retraining, and rehabilitation programs, and the adoption of measures to stabilize employment in

those industries and occupations in which work is irregular.

NO. 72. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RECOMMENDATION, 1944

This recommendation is designed to encourage the creation and development of efficient employment services. It sets forth the responsibilities of employment services and related authorities in discharging the duty to assist in the best possible organization of industrial, agricultural, and other employment in national programs for the full use of productive resources.

NO. 73. PUBLIC WORKS (NATIONAL PLANNING) RECOMMENDATION, 1944

The purpose of this recommendation is to supplement the public-works recommendation adopted by the International Labor Conference in 1937 by drawing attention to the need of co-ordinating public and private enterprise in the transition from war to peace and by outlining a few basic principles essential to such coordination.

No attempt will be made to discuss the other subjects with which the Conference dealt, many of which resulted in the adoption of resolutions. The official text of all recommendations and resolutions is printed in the *Official Bulletin* of the International Labour Office, vol. XXVI, no. 1, June 1, 1944.

Attitude of the United States

It may be appropriate here to record the position that the United States delegation to the Conference took on the seven recommendations and to indicate the attitude of this Government toward the I.L.O. as expressed in statements by the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Labor.

The United States Government delegates voted in favor of all the recommendations except the one on medical care (No. 69). Since this recommendation called for measures going far beyond present practice in the United States, the Government delegates felt it necessary to abstain from voting. The worker delegate voted in favor of all the recommendations; the employer delegate voted in favor of five but voted against No. 67 (Income Security) and No. 69 (Medical Care).

The President, in his message to the Conference, referred to the fact that Secretary Hull had already publicly announced that the United States

was working on plans for an international organization to maintain peace and had referred to necessary economic and cooperative arrangements. In that message the President made the following statements:

" . . . Within the field of your activity the United Nations have no need to extemporize a new organization—the ways and means for obtaining this underwriting of a permanent peace are among the items on the agenda of your Conference. In your recommendations will lie the foundation of those agreements in the field of labor and social standards which must be part of any permanent international arrangement for a decent world.

. . . As part of these plans and international arrangements, I see in the I.L.O. a permanent instrument of representative character for the formulation of international policy on matters directly affecting the welfare of labor and for international collaboration in this field.

" I see it as a body with the requisite authority to formulate and secure the adoption of those basic minimum standards that shall apply throughout the world to the conditions of employment. As part of these arrangements, also, I see in the I.L.O. an organization which shall serve the world for investigation and research, for discussion and debate. But more than that—it must be the agency for decision and for action on those economic and social matters related to the welfare of working people which are practical for industry and designed to enhance the opportunities for a good life for peoples the world over. It is to the I.L.O. that we shall look as the official international organization where ideas, experience and movements in the field of labor and social development may find practical and effective expression."¹

The Secretary of State in his message to the Conference stated:

" . . . We are fortunate indeed to have the machinery of a well-established and experienced organization to facilitate international collaboration in matters directly affecting the interests and problems of employers and workers."²

The Secretary of Labor, who was chief of the United States delegation to the Conference, said in her principal speech to the Conference:³

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 22, 1944, p. 383.

² *Ibid.*, p. 384.

³ International Labour Conference (26th sess., Philadelphia), *Provisional Record*, No. 5, Apr. 24, 1944, p. 22.

The following meetings are now on the docket of the I.L.O.:

General Conference
Maritime Conference
American Regional Conference
Asiatic Regional Conference
Near and Middle East Conference
European Regional Conference
Technical Conference on Safety and Industrial Hygiene in Factories

"The experience and techniques which the I.L.O. has built up, the faith that is put in it by the people of so many lands, and, above all, its character as an organisation in which representatives of workers and employers have established rights to participate, give it a strength which no newly created instrument could possibly equal. I take it, therefore, that all the nations gathered here, including the United States of America, intend in the future, as in the past, to place primary reliance on the procedures of the I.L.O. to develop and implement international labour standards. . . .

"The International Labour Organisation has been and will continue to be a powerful instrument for social progress. I am proud to have shared in its work in recent years. It is an instrument through which labour and employers have a direct and continuing voice in shaping world social economic development, and as such, it will grow in influence in the years of peace that lie ahead of us, and for which we pray today, as we affirm our part and our share in making that peace a socially just peace."

On May 29, 1944 the President sent a message to Congress transmitting the declaration of aims and purposes of the I.L.O. and the resolutions concerning social provisions in the peace settlement and economic policies for the attainment of social objectives, and on August 22, 1944 he transmitted the seven recommendations to the Congress. In his message he said:

". . . As these recommendations were developed with a view to promoting the social security and economic advancement of the peoples of the world, our own included, I believe the Congress will find them valuable in its current consideration of problems of demobilization, reconversion of industry, employment, and social security."¹

The President stated also that at a later time he might have occasion to direct further attention to

specific provisions of these recommendations and to suggest what action by the Congress might be appropriate.

The position of the United States Government in favor of continuing the I.L.O. and of strengthening it by appropriate means for the discharge of its proper functions appears unequivocal.

Conclusion

Even many of the most loyal supporters of the I.L.O. viewed with concern the scope of the agenda for the twenty-sixth Conference. It placed before the Conference a tremendous task and a grave responsibility. There had been no regular Conference since 1939. Could the institutional machinery be shifted into high gear? Would the representatives of governments, employers, and workers from all parts of the world succeed in agreement upon a common program for the post-war years?

Whatever fears there may have been were soon allayed. The Conference was an outstanding success. First and foremost it revivified the I.L.O. and laid the groundwork for its effective participation in the social and economic reconstruction of the post-war world. Its Declaration of Philadelphia set forth a platform of human rights; its recommendations on social security contained invaluable services for guiding the progressive advance of social security throughout the world. The recommendations and resolutions on employment problems, public works, and other economic programs offered for the guidance of the world detailed principles and plans. The recommendation on social policy in dependent territories combined the best of earlier conventions with the results of experience and study during the intervening years in an outline of policies and practices to improve the social and economic status of dependent peoples. The Conference set forth succinctly and clearly the social principles appropriate for inclusion in the peace settlements and the economic policies necessary for the achievement of the social objectives the I.L.O. has formulated. The President, in his statement to the delegates meeting with him at the White House after the Conference, summarized the achievements of the Conference when he said that they had laid out a program of mutual helpfulness which would inspire all those in this generation who want to build and maintain a just peace.

¹ H. Doc. 671, 78th Cong., p. iii.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

A Report on the Case of Tyler Kent

[Released to the press September 2]

The Department of State has taken note of recent inquiries and newspaper reports regarding the case of Tyler Kent, former employee of the American Embassy at London, and the Office of Foreign Service Administration has been instructed to review the matter thoroughly and prepare a comprehensive report. The text of the report follows:

Tyler Kent, American citizen, an employee of the American Foreign Service assigned to London, was tried and convicted under the Official Secrets Act (1911) of Great Britain before the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey, London, in October 1940. The charges against him were the obtaining and delivering to an agent of a foreign country (Germany) copies or abstracts of documents which might have been directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and which were, at the same time, prejudicial to the safety or interests of Great Britain. Incidental to the proceedings against him, it was brought out that he had violated the Larceny Act of 1916 of Great Britain by the theft of documents which were the property of the Government of the United States in the custody of the American Ambassador, London. The above-mentioned charges were found proven by a jury on the basis of evidence presented during the trial. Kent had worked through a confederate who was allegedly anti-Jewish and pro-Nazi.

The background of the case and the circumstances leading up to Kent's arrest and trial were as follows: Kent, at the age of 22, had entered the Foreign Service as a clerk, his first assignment having been to the American Embassy at Moscow. He was later transferred to the American Embassy, London, arriving there in October 1939. He was assigned to the code room as a code clerk, where his duties were to encode and decode telegrams. Before entering the Service he had attended Princeton University, the Sorbonne (Paris), the University of Madrid, and George Washington University. He had acquired several foreign languages, including Russian, French, German, and Italian.

On May 18, 1940 a representative of the London Police Headquarters at Scotland Yard called at

the Embassy to report that Kent had become the object of attention by Scotland Yard through his association with a group of persons suspected of conducting pro-German activities under the cloak of anti-Jewish propaganda. Prominent in this group was Anna Wolkoff, a naturalized British subject of Russian origin, the daughter of a former Admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy. Miss Wolkoff had resided in Great Britain since emigrating, with her father, from Russia following the Bolshevik revolution, had been hospitably received, and had made a considerable circle of friends among Londoners of standing, some of whom had assisted in setting up the Wolkoff family in a small business. After the outbreak of the present war, the British police had become interested in Miss Wolkoff's activities, believing that she was in sympathy with certain of Germany's objectives, that she and some of her associates were hostile to Britain's war effort, that she was involved in pro-German propaganda, that she had a channel of communication with Germany, and that she was making use of that channel of communication.

Kent had been observed by Scotland Yard as having been in frequent contact with Anna Wolkoff and in touch with others of a group known to her. Among other things, it had been noted that Kent and Miss Wolkoff were sharing an automobile and that Miss Wolkoff frequently drove this car, using gasoline allegedly supplied by Kent. Scotland Yard was now convinced that Anna Wolkoff was receiving confidential information from Kent and stated that she would be arrested on May 20. The police added that on the same day they considered it highly desirable to search the rooms occupied by Kent. In reply to an inquiry made by British authorities, Ambassador Kennedy with the approval of the Department, informed such authorities of the waiver by this Government of the privilege of diplomatic immunity. Scotland Yard thereupon indicated that a search warrant would be issued and that Kent's rooms would be searched on May 20, 1940.

The possibility that an employee of the Embassy, having access to the confidential codes, was

making improper use of the material entrusted to him in the course of his work was of the utmost concern to Ambassador Kennedy and to the Government of the United States. Preservation of the secrecy of this Government's means of communication with its establishments abroad is a matter of fundamental importance to the conduct of our foreign relations. In the circumstances described it was imperative that Ambassador Kennedy ascertain, and ascertain immediately, whether Kent was guilty of a violation of trust. There was every reason, in the interest of the American Government, for the waiving of diplomatic immunity and for allowing the British authorities (who alone had the means of obtaining the evidence) to proceed in an effort to prove or disprove their suspicions. In this connection it may be noted that it is well established in international law that the so-called immunity of an employee of a diplomatic mission from criminal or civil processes may be renounced or waived by the sending state at any time.

The search of Kent's room was conducted according to plan, an officer of the Embassy being present throughout. It revealed that Kent had in his possession copies of Embassy material totaling more than 1,500 individual papers. He also had two newly-made duplicate keys to the index bureau and the code room of the Embassy, these being unauthorized and in addition to the keys furnished him officially for his use as a code clerk. He explained that he had had these keys made so that in the event he should ever be transferred from code work to another section of the Embassy he would still have access to the code room. Also found in his possession were two photographic plates of Embassy documents believed to have been made by confederates for the purpose of endeavoring to transmit prints thereof to Germany, and certain printed propaganda material which was prejudicial to the British conduct of the war. The police also established that some of the papers found had been transmitted to an agent of a foreign power.

An examination of the documents found in his room indicated that Kent had begun classifying the material by subject, but this work was far from completed. They covered practically every subject on which the Embassy was carrying on correspondence with the Department of State. As may be supposed, they included copies of telegrams

embodying information collected by the Embassy which otherwise would not have been permitted to leave Great Britain without censorship. As may be likewise supposed, they contained information which would have been useful to Germany and which Great Britain would not have permitted to reach Germany. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that Kent had, during his service in London, written to the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Berlin asking his assistance in arranging for his (Kent's) transfer to Berlin. When questioned as to what he would have done with the documents in his possession had he been transferred to Germany, Kent replied that he could not state what he would have done with them; he regarded the question as a hypothetical one.

Regardless of the purpose for which Kent had taken this material from the Embassy, he had done so without authorization, in violation of the most elementary principles governing the rules for the preservation of the secrecy of the Government's correspondence. By his own showing he had, while occupying a very special position of confidence within the Embassy, displayed a shocking disregard for every principle of decency and honor so far as his obligations toward the United States were concerned. The removal of so large a number of documents from the Embassy premises compromised the whole confidential communications system of the United States, bringing into question the security of the secret ciphers. It was obviously impossible to continue his services, and Kent was dismissed from the Government service as of May 20, 1940. Thereafter the question of diplomatic immunity naturally did not arise.

So far as the British police were concerned, the evidence found in Kent's room was such as to convince them of the necessity of detaining him at Brixton Prison pending investigation of the use he had made of the documents in his possession and the true implications of his connection with Anna Wolkoff. Ambassador Kennedy, with the consent of the Department of State, agreed to Kent's detention.

On May 28 a representative of Scotland Yard informed the Embassy that investigations were proceeding, that the case became progressively more complex, and that it could not be cleared up quickly. It was believed, however, that there would be a case for prosecution against Kent and Anna Wolkoff under the Official Secrets Act of the United Kingdom.

Kent's trial eventually commenced August 8, 1940 and was attended by the American Consul General. It was held *in camera* because of the harmful effects to British counter-espionage efforts which were to be anticipated if certain of the evidence became public. Prior to the trial the American Consul General in London had called upon Kent (July 31, 1940) at Brixton Prison. The Consul General informed him that he would be taken to court the following day and formally charged with offense under the Official Secrets Act of the United Kingdom, i.e., obtaining documents for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the United Kingdom which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. The Consul General inquired whether Kent had a lawyer to represent him, to which Kent replied that he had not and that he had not given the matter any thought. The Consul General advised him that he should be represented by a lawyer and agreed to assist in getting in touch with a suitable solicitor. Kent was subsequently placed in touch with a lawyer, whom he engaged to represent him during the trial.

On October 28, 1940 the jury found Kent guilty of violating the Official Secrets Act. The sentence was postponed until completion of the trial of Anna Wolkoff. On November 7, 1940 Kent was sentenced to seven-years' penal servitude, and Anna Wolkoff was sentenced to ten years. Kent's attorneys applied for permission to appeal. On February 5, 1941 this application was rejected by a panel of judges which included the Lord Chief Justice.

In reviewing the Kent case it is important to bear in mind the circumstances surrounding it. At the time of Kent's arrest and trial Great Britain was at war and the United States was not. The case involved a group of people suspected of subversive activities. The evidence relating to individuals of the group was inextricably mixed, and the activities of no single suspect could be separated from the activities of the others. The interest of Great Britain in such a case, at a time when it was fighting for its existence, was therefore preeminent. Deep as was the concern of the Government of the United States over a betrayal of trust by one of its employees, it is hardly conceivable that it would have been justified in asking the Government of Great Britain to waive jurisdiction over an American citizen in the circumstances described. Kent was within

the jurisdiction of the British courts, and all the evidence, witnesses, et cetera, were available to the British courts. Moreover, it was, as has been mentioned, in the interest of the United States to have determined immediately on the spot, where the evidence was available, whether or not one of its employees in a position of trust was violating such trust. The question whether the United States will prefer additional charges against Kent will be decided after his release from imprisonment in Great Britain and he again comes under the jurisdiction of our courts.

Harry C. Hawkins Assigned to London as Economic Counselor

[Released to the press September 1]

The Department of State announced on September 1 that Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Director, Office of Economic Affairs, whose nomination as an officer in the Foreign Service has been sent to the Senate, will be assigned to London as Economic Counselor of the Embassy there. Mr. Hawkins will assist Ambassador Winant in dealing with economic matters of a long-range character.

Mr. Bernard F. Haley, now Chief of the Commodities Division in the Office of Economic Affairs, will succeed Mr. Hawkins as Director of the Office.

Death of Owen W. Gaines

The Department of State has learned with regret of the death of Owen W. Gaines at his post at Nogales, Mexico, on August 28.

Mr. Gaines was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 7, 1897. He studied law and attended the Instituto Libre de Enseñanza at Madrid, Spain, in 1928 and 1929. He served in the United States Army from 1917 to 1919 and entered Government foreign service in 1924 as a clerk in the American Consulate at Nuevitas. Later he was vice consul at that post and also at Nassau, Corinto, Madrid, Oporto, and Bilbao. In 1935 he became a Foreign Service officer and served at Santiago de Cuba and at Ciudad Juárez. He was appointed consul at Nogales on October 15, 1942.

Consular Offices

The Department has been informed that the American Consulate at Ceuta, Spanish North Africa, was reopened on August 1, 1944; that the American Consulate at Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies, was raised to the rank of Consulate General on August 15, 1944; and that the American Consulate at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, was established on August 17, 1944.

Declaration Concerning Polish Home Army

[Released to the press August 29]

The Government of the United States has consistently adhered to the view that all members of the armed forces of the countries at war with Germany which are engaged in active combat should be treated by the German military authorities in accordance with the laws and customs of war. It has come to the attention of this Government, however, that the soldiers of the Polish Home Army which is now engaged in active military operations against the common enemy are not being so treated by the German military authorities. The Government of the United States, therefore, declares:

1. The soldiers of the Polish Home Army, which is now mobilized, constitute a combat force operating against the Germans.
2. The soldiers of the Polish Home Army are instructed to conduct their military operations in accordance with rules of war, and in so doing they bear their arms openly against the enemy and are provided with a distinctive emblem or with Polish uniforms.
3. In these circumstances reprisals by the German military authorities against the soldiers of the Polish Home Army violate the rules of war by which Germany is bound. The United States Government, therefore, solemnly warns all Germans who take part in or are in any way responsible for such violations that they do so at their peril and will be held answerable for their crimes.

TREATY INFORMATION

Regulations Relating to Migratory Birds and Game Mammals

On August 25, 1944 the President, under authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), as amended by the act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1555), approved and proclaimed amendments to the regulations approved by Proclamation 2616 of July 27, 1944 (*Federal Register*, August 15, 1944, page 9873), submitted to him by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, for the enforcement of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds signed August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and the convention between the United States and Mexico for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912).

The above-mentioned amendments are printed in the *Federal Register* of August 29, 1944, page 10441.

Double Taxation Convention With Canada

The White House announced in a press release of August 31, 1944 that on that date the President transmitted to the Senate, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of that body to ratification, a convention between the United States and Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties. The convention was signed in Ottawa on June 8, 1944.

Renewal of Naval-Mission Agreement With Ecuador

There has been effected by an exchange of notes signed in Washington on July 27 and August 22, 1944, between the Ambassador of Ecuador in Washington and the Secretary of State, a renewal, for a period of two years, of an agreement providing for the assignment of a United States Naval Mission to Ecuador signed at Washington on December 12, 1940 (Executive Agreement Series 188; see also Executive Agreement Series 206). The renewal is effective from December 12, 1944.

Visit of the President-Elect Of Cuba

[Released to the press August 28]

His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Ramón Grau San Martín, President-elect of Cuba, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, August 30, where he was received by an official reception committee, with military honors. The President-elect was accompanied by the following persons: Dr. Guillermo Belt, Dr. Germán Alvarez Fuentes, Ramón Grau Alsina, Francisco Grau Alsina, Gustavo Moreno, and Mrs. Gustavo Moreno.

Death of George W. Norris

[Released to the press September 3]

Secretary Hull sent the following telegram to Mrs. George W. Norris on September 3:

"The passing of your illustrious husband brings a sadness and a sense of great loss to me and to his many old friends in public and private life. His outstanding leadership as a great statesman and as a champion of liberalism has contributed immeasurably to the well-being of the nation and will not be forgotten. He has a marvelous record of outstanding service to his credit."

"Mrs. Hull joins me in the expression of our sincerest sympathy in your bereavement."

THE DEPARTMENT

Secretariat of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 1280¹

Purpose. There has been established an inter-departmental Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy to examine problems and developments affecting the economic foreign policy of the United States and to formulate recommendations in regard thereto for the consideration of the Secretary of State, and, in appropriate cases, of the President.² The Committee consists of members designated by the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Foreign Economic Administration, and such representatives of other departments and agencies as may from time to time be invited to participate on the Committee when matters of special interest to them are under consideration.

In establishing this Committee the President stated in his letter of April 5, 1944 to the Secretary of State as follows:

"It is my expectation that major interdepartmental committees concerned with foreign economic affairs including those established in the Department of State will be appropriately geared into this Committee."

1 Scope of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy. In order that the responsibility for integrating interdepartmental committees concerned with foreign economic affairs may be discharged as effectively as possible, the Secretariat of the Executive Committee, located in the Office of Economic Affairs of the Department of State, will serve not only that Committee but also its subcommittees and maintain liaison with other related economic committees.

Although the number of subcommittees of the Executive Committee may be expected to increase as the work of the Committee progresses, at present they consist of the following:

- Committee on Trade Barriers
- Committee on Private Monopolies and Cartels
- Committee on Commodity Agreements
- Committee on Inter-American Economic Development
- Committee on Stockpiling (proposed)
- Committee on Economic Reconstruction Policies (proposed)

¹ Dated and effective June 30, 1944.

² BULLETIN of June 3, 1944, p. 511.

**Committee on Wartime Trade Controls
Committee on Wool**

The related economic committees with which liaison is maintained are at the present time as follows:

Committee on Shipping
Committee on Aviation
Committee on Communications
Committee on Trade Agreements
Committee on Labor Standards and Social Security
Committee on Migration and Resettlement
Committee for Reciprocity Information
Inter-American Post-War Economic Policy Committee
Committee for the Acquisition of Economic Data
Advisory Committee on Coffee
Advisory Committee on Cocoa
Liberated Areas Committee.

2 Functions of the Secretariat. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Secretariat will have the following functions:

(a) To maintain centrally, for the convenience of Committee members and officers of various interested agencies of the Government, complete and up-to-date information concerning the activities, work, membership, and terms of reference of the Executive Committee, its subcommittees and related economic committees; to maintain complete and current files of the agenda, minutes, memoranda, reports, and documents of the Executive Committee and its subcommittees and, in appropriate cases, of related economic committees.

(b) To duplicate, number, distribute, and to maintain a record of distribution of, all papers of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy and its subcommittees and to maintain a central supply of extra copies of such papers for the convenience of members.

(c) To follow closely the minutes, reports, and other documents of all subcommittees of the Executive Committee and in appropriate cases of related economic committees and to advise such committees regarding the organization and presentation of their reports to the Executive Committee and to work out in the light of the progress of the various committees a schedule of such reports.

(d) To provide for regular consultation between the secretaries of the Executive Committee, its subcommittees, and, as occasion warrants, of re-

lated economic committees with a view to noting any inconsistencies in terms of reference or duplication of work, any developments of conflicting views between committees and possible needs for studies in related fields; to bring such matters, if necessary, to the attention of the Executive Committee.

(e) To maintain in such other ways as may be appropriate liaison between the Executive Committee and other related economic committees with a view to bringing to their attention matters of mutual interest.

(f) To work with staff of various Government agencies in preparation of memoranda for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

(g) To maintain a written record of the proceedings of the Executive Committee and to handle correspondence concerning the Committee or arising from its proceedings.

(h) To keep the chairman or secretaries of subcommittees informed of actions of the Executive Committee relating to their work and of changes in membership of their committees or terms of reference and to initiate procedure for the organization of new subcommittees established by the Executive Committee.

(i) To anticipate in so far as may be possible and bring to the attention of the Executive Committee problems which may require policy determinations and, after consultation with the appropriate Committee members or officers of various interested agencies, to supply background information and analysis of issues involved in such problems, and submit for consideration of the Executive Committee proposals regarding procedure for dealing with such matters, including establishment of subcommittees, together with suggested terms of reference and membership.

(j) To bring to the attention of the various offices of the Department of State questions before the Executive Committee or its subcommittees which may be of interest to them and to obtain their views for the information of the Department's representatives thereon.

(k) To maintain liaison between the Executive Committee and such joint committees of the legislative and executive branches of the Government as may be established to consider questions of economic foreign policy.

3 Relation of the Secretariat to other Offices and Divisions. The Secretariat will work closely with

all Offices and Divisions of the Department which have a concern in the matters with which it is dealing. All Offices and Divisions are requested to bring to the attention of the Secretariat any matters involving foreign economic policy which should receive the consideration of the Executive Committee. The Executive Secretary will work with the Executive Secretaries of the Policy Committee and the Post-War Programs Committee of the Department of State in seeing that major policy matters which should be considered by those Committees are brought to their attention.

4 Routing symbol. The routing symbol of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee on Foreign Economic Policy shall be ECA.

CORDELL HULL

JUNE 30, 1944.

Assignment of Functions to the Division of Research and Publication

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 1284¹

Purpose. The purpose of this order is to assign to the Division of Research and Publication certain responsibilities and functions incident to the publication of constitutional amendments, the ascertainment of Presidential electors, and the performance of related duties by the Secretary of State.

1 Assignment of responsibilities to the Division of Research and Publication. There are hereby assigned to the Division of Research and Publication the following responsibilities:

(a) The preparation of the certification of the Secretary of State to the adoption by the States

of amendments to the Constitution and to the publication of such amendments as provided by R.S. 205; (5 U.S.C. 160); and

(b) The receipt, preservation, and transmittal by the Secretary of State of certificates of ascertainment of electors of the President and Vice President furnished him by the executive of each State and the receipt, obtention, preservation and disposition by the Secretary of State of the certificates of votes given by the electors for President and Vice President, as provided by the act of May 29, 1928, ch. 859, as amended (45 Stat. 946, 48 Stat. 879; 3 U.S.C. 7a, 11a, 11b, 11c).

2 Previous order amended. This order amends Departmental Order 1218 of January 15, 1944, page 44, paragraph 2, by supplementing the description of functions of the Division of Research and Publication.

CORDELL HULL

AUGUST 28, 1944.

PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

State Department Aid to Cultural Exchange With China: By Willys R. Peck, Special Assistant in the Office of Public Information. Far Eastern Series 6. Publication 2159. 20 pp. 5¢.

War Documents. Publication 2162. iv, 40 pp. 10¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Recommendations Adopted by the International Labor Conference: Message from the President of the United States transmitting an authentic copy of the recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-sixth session. [Both English and French texts]. (H. Doc. 671, 78th Cong., 2d sess.) v, 89 pp.

¹Dated and effective Aug. 28, 1944.